THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns* at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description—Smiths vices, Rolers for roling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making Abbott's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumfords backs and jams, Hollowware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Bates and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder.* A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

A Gardner and Farmer

WANTED.

I WISH to engage a person well qualified to take charge of a Fruit Garden, Nursery and Orchard, in the vicinity of this place; also, a person acquainted with Farming and the management of Stock. Families, consisting of several working hands will in both cases be desirable. None need apply but such as can come well resommended for industry, honesty and sobriety.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, 9th February, 1813.

N. B. Wood Choppers also wanted

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

FLOUR

For Sale at the PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL, by wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.—Also, as usual, Middlings, Shipstuff, and Bran, Chopped Rye, Chopped Corn, Boulted Corn Meal, and various other Stuffs not mentioned.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL either Sell or Lease a number of

LOTS

on Liberty Street, Penn Street, and Virgin Alley. Those wishing to purchase or lease property in this improving part of the Town, will find the terms reasonable, by applying to the subscriber at his Store, corner of Market and Fourth-Streets.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 2d March, 1813.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the House and premises I now occupy at the north-east corner of the Public Square, in Pittsburgh. The House is in good repair, and contains eleven convenient apartments with spacious cellars and garrets. There is an excellent pump and smoke-house in the yard, and the ground in rear, (from whence there is a passage into Diamond alley) will admit of extensive buildings being erected.

I will also sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the former in the rear, containing 30 feet in front on Diamond alley, and extending back 120 feet, with two Brick Houses erected thereon, rented for the ensuing year at $ 180.

The purchaser can have possession the first day of April next.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, February 19, 1812.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WANTED, a few Tons of POT & PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL & Co.

Pittsburgh, 24th Feb. 1813. 3m

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

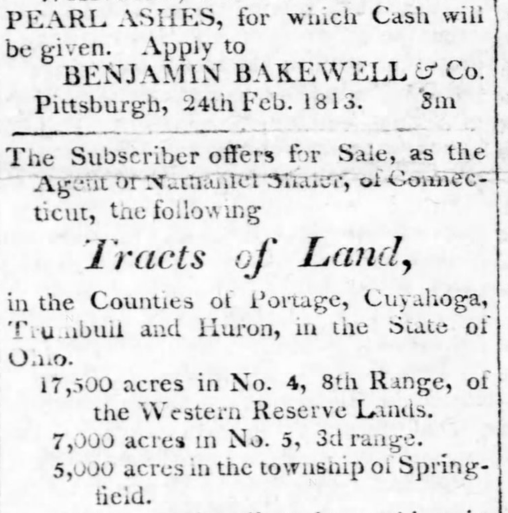
in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermilion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock, Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells,* suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

BRITISH MANIFESTO,

VS

AMERICA.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JAN. 9.

DECLARATION.

The earnest endeavors of the Prince Regent to preserve the relations of peace and amity with the U. S. of America having unfortunately failed, his Royal Highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper publicly to declare the causes, and origin of the war, in which the Government of the U. States, has compelled him to engage

No desire of conquest, or other ordinary motive of aggression has been, or can be with any colour of reason, in this case imputed to Great Britain: that her Commercial interests were on the side of peace, if war could have been avoided, without the sacrifice of her maritime rights, or without an injurous submission to France, is a truth which the American government will not deny.

His Royal Highness does not however mean to rest on the favorable presumption to which he is entitled. He is prepared by an exposition of the circumstances which have led to the present war, to show that G. Britain has throughout acted towards the U. S. of America, with a spirit of amity, forbearance & conciliation; and to demonstrate the inadmissible nature of those pretensions, which have at length unhappily involved the two Countries in war.

It is well known to the world, that it has been the invariable object of the Ruler of France to destroy the power and independence of the British Empire, as the chief obstacle to the accomplishment of his ambitious edsigns.

He first contemplated the possibility of assembling such a naval force in the Channel, as, combined with a numerous flotilla, should enable him to disembark to England, an Army sufficient, in his conception, to subjugate this Country; and through the conquest of G. B. he hoped to realize his project of universal Empire.

By the adoption of an enlarged & provident system of internal defence, and by the valour of his Majesty's fleets and armies, this design was entirely frustrated; and the naval force of France, after the most signal defeats, was compelled to retire from the Ocean.

An attempt was then made to effectuate the same purpose by other means; a system was brought forward by which the Ruler of France hoped to annihilate the Commerce of G. Britain, to shake her Public Credit, and destroy her Revenue; to render useles her maritime superiority; and so to avail himself of his continental ascendency, as to constitute himself in a great measure the arbiter of the ocean, notwithstanding the destruction of his fleets.

With this view, By the Decree of Berlin, followed by that of Milan, he declared the British Territories, to be in a state of blockade; and that all Commerce or even correspondence with G. B. was prohibited.

He decreed that every vessel and cargo, which had entered, or was found proceeding to a British Port, or which, under any circumstances, had been visited, by a British ship of war, should be lawful prize: he declared all British goods and produce, wherever found, and however acquired, whether coming from the mother Country, or from her colonies, subject to confiscation, he further declared to be denationalized, the flag of all neutral ships that should be found offending against these his decrees; and he gave to this project of universal tyranny, the name of the Continental System.

For these attempts to ruin the Commerce of G. B. by means subversive of the dearest rights of neutral nations—— France endeavoured in vain to rest her justification upon the previous conduct of his Majesty's Government.

Under circumstances of unparalleled provocation, his Majesty had abstained from any measure which the ordinary rules of the Law of Nations did not fully warrant. Never was the maritime superiority of a Belligerent more complete and decided. Never was the opposite belligerent so formidably dangerous in his power, and in his policy, to the liberties of all other nations. France had already trampled so openly and systematically on the most sacred rights of Neutral Powers, as might well have justified the placing her out of the pale of civilized Nations. Yet in this extreme case, G. B. had so used her naval ascendancy, that her enemy could find no just cause of complaint: and in order to give to these lawless decrees the appearance of retaliation, the Ruler of France was obliged to advance principles of maritime law, unsanctioned by any other authority than his own arbitrary will.

The pretext for these decrees were, first, that G. B. had exercised the rights of war against private persons, their ships and goods; as if the only object of legitimate hostility on the ocean were the public property of a State, or as if the Edicts, and the Courts of France itself had not at all times enforced this right with peculiar rigour; secondly, that the British Orders of Blockade, instead of being continued to fortified Towns, had as France asserted, been unlawfully extended to Commercial Towns and Ports, & to the mouths of Rivers, and thirdly, that they had been applied to places, and to Coasts; which neither were, nor could be actually blockaded. The last of these charges is not founded on fact; whilst the others, even by the admission of the American Gov't. are utterly groundless in point of Law.

Against these Decrees, his Majesty protested and appealed: he called upon the U. S. to assert their own rights, and to vindicate their independence, thus menaced and attacked; and as France had declared, that she would confiscate every vessel that should touch in G. Britain, or be visited by British ships of war, his majesty, having previously issued the order of January, 1807, as an act of mitigated retaliation, was at length compelled, by the persevering violence of the enemy, and the continued acquiescenee of neutral powers, to revisit upon France, in a more effectual manner, the measure of her own injustice; by declaring, in an Order in Council, bearing date the 11th November 1807, that no Neutral vessel should proceed to France, or to any of the Countries to which, in obedience to the dictates of France, British commerce was excluded, without first touching at a port in G. Britain, or her dependencies. At the same time, his Majesty intimated, his readiness to repeal the Orders in Council whenever France should rescind her Decrees, and return to the accustomed principles of maritime warfare; and at a subsequent period, as a proof of his Majesty's sincere desire to accommodate, as far as possible, his defensive measures to the convenience of neutral powers, the operation of the Orders in Council was, by an order issued in April 1809, limited to a blockade of France, & of the Countries subject to her immediate dominion.

Systems of violence, oppression, and tyranny, can never be suppressed, or even checked, if the power against which injustice is exercised, be debarred from the right of full and adequate retaliation; or if the measures of the retaliating power are to be considered as matters of just offence to neutral nations, whilst the measures of original aggression and violence are to be tolerated with indifference, submission or complacency.

The Government of the U. S. did not fail to remonstrate against the Orders in Council of G. Britain. Although they knew that these Orders would be revoked if the Decrees of France, which had occasioned them, were repealed, they resolved at the same moment to resist the conduct of both Belligerents, instead of requiring France, in the first instance, to rescind her Decrees.

Applying most unjustly the same measure of resentment to the aggressor, and to the party aggrieved—they adopted measures of Commercial resistance against both——a system of resistance, which, however, varied in the successive Acts of Embargo, Non-Intercourse, or Non-Importation, was evidently unequal in its operation, and principally levelled against the superior Commerce and maritime power of G. Britiain.

The same partiality towards France was observable in their negociations, as in their measures of alledged resistance.

Application was made to both Belligerents for a revocation of their respective edicts, but the terms in which they were made, were widely different.

Of France was required only a revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, although many other edicts, grossly violating the neutral commerce of the United States, had been promulgated by that power. No security was demanded, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees, even if revoked, should not under some other form, be re-established; and a direct engagement was offered, that upon such a revocation the American government would take part in the war against Great Britain, if she did not immediately rescind her orders. Whereas no corresponding engagement was offered to G. Britain, of whom it was required, not only that the orders in Council should be repealed, but that no other of a similar nature should be issued, and that the Blockade of May 1806, should be abandoned. This blockade, established and enforced according to accustomed practice, had not been objected to by the U. States at the time it was issued. Its provisions were on the contrary represented by the American Minister resident in London at the time, to have been so framed, as to afford in his judgement, a proof of the friendly disposition of the British government towards the United States.

Great Britain was thus called upon to abandon one of her most important maritime rights; by acknowledging the order of blockade in question to be one of the edicts which violated the commerce of the United States, although it had never been so considered in the previous negociations; and altho' the President of the United States had recently consented to abrogate the non-intercourse Act, on the sole condition of the Orders in Council being revoked, thereby distinctly admitting these orders to be the only Edicts which fell within the contemplation of the law under which he acted.

A proposition so hostile to Great Britain could not but be proportionably encouraging to the pretentions of the enemy. As by thus alledging that the blockade of May, 1806, was illegal, the American Government virtually justified, so far as depended on them, the French Decrees.

After this proposition had been made the French Minister of foreign affairs, if not in concert with government, at least in conformity with its views, in a dispatch, dated 5th of Aug. 1810, and addressed to the American Minister resident at Paris, stated that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, and that their operations would cease from the 1st of November following, provided his Majesty would revoke his orders in Council, and renounce the principles of blockade; or that the U. States would cause their rights to be respected; meaning hereby, that they would resist the retaliatory measures of Great Britain.

Although the repeal of the French Decrees thus announced was evidently contingent, either on concessions to be made by Great Britain, (concessions to which it was obvious Great Britain could never submit) or on measures to be adopted by the United States of America; the American President at once considered the repeal as absolute. Under that pretence the Non-Importation Act was strictly inforced against great Britain, whilst the ships of war, and Merchant ships of the enemy were received into the harbors of America.

The American Government, assuming the repeal of the French Decrees to be absolute and effectual, most unjustly required Great Britain, in conformity to her declarations, to revoke her orders in council. The British Government denied that the repeal, which was announced in the letter of the French minister for foreign affair, was such as ought to satisfy Great Britain; and in order to ascertain the true character of the measure adopted by France, the Government of the United States was called upon to produce the instrument by which the alleged repeal of the French decrees had been effected. If these decrees were really revoked such an instrument must exist, and no satisfactory reason could be give for withholding it.

At length on the 21st of May, 1812, & not before, the American minister in London did produce a copy, or at least what purported to be a copy of such an instrument.

It professed to bear date the 21th of April. 1811, long subsequent to the dispatch of the French minister of foreign affairs to the 5th of August, 1810, or even the day named therein, viz. the first of November following, when the operation of the French Decrees was to cease. This instrument expressly declared that these French decrees were repealed in consequence of the American Legislature having by their act of the first of March 1811, provided, that British ships and merchandize should be excluded from the ports and harbors of the United States.

By this instrument, the only document produced by America as a repeal of the French Decrees, it appears beyond a possibility of doubt, or cavil, that the alledged repeal of the French Decrees was conditional, as Great Britain had asserted; and not absolute or final, as had been maintained by America: that they were not repealed at the time they were stated to be repealed by the American Government, that they were not repealed in conformity with a proposition simultaneously made to both belligerents, but that in consequence of a previous Act on the part of American Government, they were repealed in favor of one belligerent to the prejudice of the other; that the American Government having adopted measures restrictive upon the commerce of both belligerents, in consequence of Edicts issued by both, rescinded these measures as they effected that power which was the aggressor, whilst they put

them in full operation against the party aggrieved; although the Edicts of both powers continued in force; and lastly that they excluded the ships of war belonging to one belligerent whilst they admitted into their ports and harbors the ships of war belonging to the other, in violation of one of the plainest and most essential duties of a neutral nation.

Although the instrument thus produced was by no means that general and unqualified revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, which Great Britain had continually demanded, and had a full right to claim; and although this instrument, under all the circumstances of its appearance at that moment, for the first time, was open to the strongest supicions of its authenticity, yet as the Minister of the United States produced it, as purporting to be a copy of the instrument of revocation, the Government of G. Britain, desirous of reverting, if possible, to the ancient and accustomed principles of maratime war, determined upon revoking conditionally the Orders in Council. Accordingly in the month of June last, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to declare in council, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that the orders in council should be revoked as far as respected the ships and property of the United States from the 1st of August following. The revocation was to continue in force, provided the government of the United States should, within a time to be limited, repeal their restrictive laws against British commerce.—— His Majesty's Minister in America was expressly ordered to declare to the Government of the U. States, that " this measure had been adopted by the Prince Regent in the earnest wish and hope, either that the Government of France, by further relaxations of its system, might render perseverance on the part of Great Britain in retaliatory measures unnecessary, or if this hope should prove delusive, that his Majesty's Government might be enabled, in the absence of all irritating & restrictive regulations on either side, to enter with the Government of the United States into amicable explanations, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, if the necessity of retaliatory measures should unfortunately continue to operate, the particulas measures to be acted upon by Great Britain could be rendered more acceptable to the American government, than those hitherto pursued."

In order to provide for a contingency of a Declaration of War on the part of the United States previous to the arrival in America of said orders of Revocation, instructions were sent to his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the United States (the execution of which instructions, in consequence of the discontinuance of Mr. Foster's functions were at a subsequent period entrusted to Admiral Sir John Borlace Warren) directing him to propose a cessation of hostilities, should they have commenced and further to offer a simultaneous repeal of the Orders in Council on one side and of the restrictive laws on British ships and commerce on the other.

They were all respectively empowered to acquaint the American Government in reply to any inquiries with respect to the blockade of May 1806, whilst the British Government must continue to mintain its legality, " that in point of fact this particular blockade had been discontinued for a length of time, having been emerged in the general retaliatory blockade of the enemies ports under the Orders in Council, and that his majesty's Government had no intention of recurring to this, or any other of the blockade of the enemy's ports founded upon the ordinary & accustomed principles of Ma- [illegible] to the Orders in Council without a new notice to neutral powers in the usual form."

The American Government, before they received intimation of the course adopted by the British Government, had in fact proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring war, and issuing " Letters of Marque," notwithstanding they were previously in posssesion of the report of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the 12th of March, 1812, promulgating anew the Berlin and Milan Decrees, as fundamental laws of the French Empire, under the false and extravagant pretext, that the monstrous principles therein contained were to be found in the Treaty of Utrecht, and were therefore binding upon all States. From the penalties of this code no nation was to be exempt, which did not accept it on as the rule of its own conduct but as a law, the observance of which, it was also required to enforce upon Great Britain.

In a manifesto accompanying their declaration of hostilities, in addition to the former complaints against the Orders in Council, a long list of grievances was brought forward; some trivial in themselves, others which had been mutually adjusted, but none of them such as were never before alledged by the American government to be grounds for war. As if to throw additional obstacles in the way of peace, the American Congress at the same time passed a law, prohibiting all interconrse with G. Britain, of such a tenor as deprived the executive government according to the President's own construction of that act, of all power of restoring the relations of friendly intercourse between the two states, so far at least as concerned their commercial intercourse, until Congress should reassemble. The President of the U. States has, it is true, since proposed to G. Britain an armistice; not, however, on the admission that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed; but on condition, that G. Britain as a preliminary step, should do away a cause of war, now brought forward as such for the first time; namely, that she should abandon the exercise of her undoubted right of search to take from American merchant vessels British seamen, the natural born subjects of his majesty: and this concession was required upon the mere assurance that laws would be enacted by the legislature of the U. States, to prevent such seamen from entering into their service; but independent of the objection to an exclusive reliance on a foreign state, for the conservation of so vital an interest, no explanation was, or could be afforded by the agent who was charged with this overture, either as to the main principles upon which such laws were to be founded, or as to the provisions which it was proposed they should contain. This proposition having been objected to, a second proposal was made, again offering an armistice, provided the British government would secretly stipulate to renounce the exercise of this right in a treaty of peace. An immediate and formal abandonment of its exercise as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, was not demanded; but his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was required, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, secretly to abandon what the former overture had proposed to him publicly to concede.

This most offensive proposition was also rejected, being accompanied as the former had been by other demands of the most exceptionable nature, especially of indemnity for all American vessels detained and condemned under the Orders in Council, or under what were termed illegal blockades—a compliance with which demands, exclusive of all other objections, would have amounted to an absolute surrender of the rights on which those orders and blockades were founded—Had the American government been sincere in representing the Orders in Council as the only subject of difference between G. Britain and the U. States, calculated to lead to hostilities; it might have been expected, so soon as the revocation of those orders had been officially made known to them, that they would have spontaneously recalled their " letters of marque," and manifested a disposition immediately to restore the relations of peace and amity between the two powers. But the conduct of the government of the United States by no means corresponded with such reasonable expectations. The Orders in Council of the 23d of June, being officially communicated in America, the government of the U. States saw nothing in the repeals of the Orders in Council, which should of itself restore peace, unless Great Britain were prepared, in the first instance, substantially to relinquish the right of impressing her own seamen, when found on board American merchant ships. The proposal of an armistice, and of a simultaneous repeal of the restrictive measures on both sides subsequently made by the commanding officer of his Majesty's naval forces on the American coast, were received in the same hostile spirit by the Government of the United States. The suspension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon, in the correspondence which passed on that occasion, as a necessary preliminary to a cessation of hostilities: Negociation, it was stated, might take place without any suspension, of the exercise of the Right; and also without any Armistice being concluded; but G. Britain was required previously to agree without any knowledge of the adequacy of the system which could be substituted, to negociate upon the basis of accepting the legislative regulations of a foreign State, as the sole equivalent for the exercise of a right, which she has felt to be essential to the support of her maritime power.

If America, by demanding this preliminary concession, intend to deny the validity of that right, in that denial G. Britain cannot acquiesce; nor will she give countenance to such a pretension, by acceding to its suspension, much less to its abandonment, as a basis on which to treat ——If the American Government has devised, or conceives it can devise, regulations, which may safely be accepted by G. Britain, as a substitute for the exercise of the right in question, it is for them to bring forward such a plan for consideration. The British Government has never attempted to exclude this question from amongst those on which the two states might have to negociate: It has, on the contrary, uniformly professed its readiness to receive and discuss any proposition on this subject, coming from the American government: It has never asserted any exclusive right, as to the impressment of British seamen from American vessels, which it was not prepared to acknowledge as appertaining equally to the Government of the U. States, with respect to American seamen when found on board British merchant ships. But it cannot, by acceding to such a basis in the first instance, either assume or admit that to be practicable, which, when attempted on former occasions, has always been found, to be attended with great difficulties, such difficulties, as the British Commissioners in 1806, expressly declared, after an attentive consideration of the suggestions brought forward by the Commissioners on the part of America, they were unable to surmount.

Whilst this proposition, transmitted through the British Admiral, was pending in America, another communication on the subject of an armistice, was sufficiently made to the British Government in this Country. The agent from whom this proposition was received, acknowledged that he did not consider, that he had any authority himself, to sign an agreement on the part of his Government. It was obvious, that any stipulations entered into, in consequence of this overture, would have been binding on the British Government, whilst the Government of the U. S. would have been free to refuse or accept them according to the circumstances of the moment.——This proposition was therefore necessarily declined.

After this exposition of the circumstances which preceded, and which have followed the declaration of war by the U. States, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name, and on the behalf of His Majesty, feels himself called upon to declare the leading principles by which the conduct of G. B. had been regulated in the transactions connected with these discussions.

There is no right more clearly established, than the right which a sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects more especially in time of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline, and resume at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey; it began with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence. If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this right more liable to partial mistakes and occasional abuse, when practised towards vessels of the U. States the same circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense. But if, to the practice of the U. S. to harbour British seamen, be added their assumed right, to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, and thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate sovereign, by acts of naturalization and Certificates of Citizenship—which they pretend to be as valid out of their own Territory, as within it, it is obvious that to abandon this ancient right of G. Britain, and to admit these novel pretensions of the U. States; would be to expose to danger the very foundation of our maritime strength.

His royal highness can never acknowledge any blockade whatsoever to be illegal which has been duly notified & is supported by an adequate force, merely upon the ground of its extent, or because the Ports, or Coasts blockaded are not at the same time invested by land.——His Royal Highness can never admit, that neutral trade with G. B. can be constituted a Public Crime, the Commission of which can expose the ships of any power whatever to be denationalized.—His Royal Highness can never admit that G. B. can be debarred of its right of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interests of a neutral: that in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, and the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag.—Neither can he admit the taking such seamen from on board such vessels, can be considered by any neutral States as a hostile measure, or a justified cause of war.

Without entering minutely into the other topics, which have been brought forward by the Government of the U. S. it may be proper to remark, that whatever the declaration of the U. S. may have asserted, G. B. never did demand, that they should force British manufactures into France; and she formally declared her willingness to forego, or modify in concert with the U. States, the system, by which a Commercial intercourse with the enemy had been allowed under the protection of licenses: provided the U. S. would act towards her, and towards France with real impartiality. The Government of America, if the differences between states are not interminable, has as little right to notice the affair of the Chesapeake. The aggression, in this instance, on the part of a British officer was acknowledged, his conduct was disapproved, and a reparation was regularly tendered by Mr. Foster on the part of his Majesty, and accepted by the Government of the U. States. It is not less unwarranted in its allusion to the mission of Mr. Henry; a mission undertaken without the authority, or even knowledge of his Majesty's Government, and which Mr. Foster was authorised formally and officially to disavow. The charge of exciting the Indians to offensive measures against the U. S. is equally void of foundation. Before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued, and proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the American Government. Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the Government of the U States, But the real origin of the present contest will be found in that spirit which has long unhappily actuated the Councils of the U. States; their marked partiality, in palliating and assisting the aggressive tyranny of France; their systematic endeavors to inflame their people against the defensive measures of G. Britain; their ungerous conduct towards Spain, the intimate ally of G. Britain! and their unworthy desertion of the cause of other neutral nations. It is through the prevalence of such Councils that America has been associated in policy with France, and committed in war against G. Britain.

And under what conduct on the part of France has the Government of the U. S. thus lent itself to the enemy? The contemptuous violation of the Commercial treaty in the year 1800 between France and the U. States; the treacherous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes in all the harbours subject to the control of the French arms; the tyrannical principles of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the confiscation under them; the subsequent condemnation under the Rambouilet decree, antedated or concealed to render it the more effectual; the French Commercial regulations which render the traffic of the U. S. with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant ships at sea, long after the alledged repeal of the French decrees—all these acts of violence on the part of France, produce from the Government of the U. S. only such complaints as end in acquiescence, as submission or accompanied by suggestions for enabling France to give the semblance of a legal form to her usurpations, by converting them into municipal regulations. This disposition of the Government of the U. S. of America—this complete subserviency to the ruler of France—this hostile temper towards G. Britain—are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American, with the French government. Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests ——While contending against France in defence not only of the liberties of G. B. but of the world. His Royal Highness was entitled to look for a far different result. From their common origin—from their common interests—from their professed principles of freedom and independence, the U. S. were the last power in which G. B. could have expected to find a willing instrument & abettor of French tyranny. Disappointed in this his just expectation the Prince Regent will still pursue the policy which the British Government has so long, and unvariably maintained, in repelling injustice, and in supporting the general rights of nations; and, under the favor of Providence, relying on the justice of his cause, and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, His Royal Highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue to the contest, in which he has thus been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

Westminster, January 9, 1813.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 5

Yesterday being the day on which commenced the second term of Mr. Madison's re-election to the Presidency, he took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall, in the presence of many Members of Congress, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Foreign Ministers, and a great concourse of Ladies and Gentlemen. The President was escorted to the Capitol by the Cavalry of the district, and received on his approach to the Capitol by the several Volunteer Corps of this City, George-Town, and Alexandria, drawn up in line for the purpose. Previous to taking the oath in the Chamber of the House of Representatives the President delivered the following elegant and appropriate

SPEECH.

About to add the solemnity of an oath to the obligation imposed by a second call to the station, in which my Country heretofore placed me, I find, in the presence of this respectable assemblage, an opportunity of publickly repeating my profound sense of so distinguished a confidence, and of the responsibility united with it.——The impressions on me are strengthened by such an evidence, that my faithful endeavours to discharge my arduous duties have been favorably estimated; and by a consideration of the momentuous period at which the trust has been renewed. From the weight and magnitude now belonging to it, I should be compelled to shrink, if I had less reliance on the support of an enlightened & generous people, and felt less deeply a conviction, that the war with a powerful nation, which forms so prominent a feature in our situation, is stamped with that justice, which invites the smiles of heaven on the means of conducting it to a successful termination.

May we not cherish this sentiment, without presumption, when we reflect on the characters by which this war is distinguished?

It was not declared on the part of the U.S. until it had been long made on them in reality, though not in name; until arguments and expostulations had been exhausted; until a positive declaration had been received, that the wrongs provoking it would not be discontinued; nor until this last appeal could no longer be delayed, without breaking down the spirit of the nation, destroying all confidence in itself and in its political institutions; and either perpetuating a state of disgraceful suffering, or regaining, by more costly sacrafices and more severe struggles, our lost rank and respect among independent powers.

On the issue of the war are staked our national sovereignty on the high seas, & the security of an important class of Citizens, whose occupations give the proper value to those of every other class. Not to contend for such a stake, is to surrender our equality with other powers, on the clement common to all; and to violate the sacred title which every member of the society has to its protection. I need not call into view the unlawfulness of the practice, by which her mariners are forced, at the will of every Cruizing Officer, from their own vessels into Foreign ones, nor paint the outrages inseparable from it. The proofs are in the records of each successive administration of our Government; and the cruel sufferings of that portion of the American people have found their way to every bosom not dead to the sympathies of human nature.

As the war was just in its origin, and necessary and noble in its objects, we can reflect with a proud satisfaction, that, in carrying it on, no principle of justice, or honor, no usage of civilized nations, no precept of courtesy or humanity have been infringed. The war has been waged on our part, with scrupulous regard to all these obligations, and in a spirit of liberty which was never surpassed.

How little has been the effect, of this example on the conduct of the enemy!

They have retained as prisoners of war Citizens of the United States, not liable to be so considered under the usages of war.

They have refused to consider as prisoners of war, and threatened to punish as traitors and deserters, persons emigrating without restraint to the U. States —incorporated by naturalization into our political family, and fighting under the authority of their adopted Country, in open and honorable war, for the maintenance of its rights and safety. Such is the avowed purpose of a Government, which is in the practice of naturalizing, by thousands, Citizens of other Countries, and not only of permitting but compelling them to fight its battles against their native Country.

They have not, it is true, taken into their own hands the hatchet and the knife devoted to indiscriminate massacre; but they have let loose the savages armed with these cruel instruments; have allured them into their service, and carried them to battle by their sides, eager to glut their savage thirst with the blood of the vanquished, and to finish the work of torture and death on maimed and defenceless captives. And what was never before seen, British Commanders have extorted victory over the unconquerable valor of our troops, by presenting to the sympathy of their chief awaiting massacre from their savage associates.

And now we find them, in further contempt of the modes of honorable warfare supplying the place of a conquering force, by attempts to disorganize our political society, to dismember our confederated Republic. Happily, like others, these will recoil on the authors: but they mark the degenerate councils from which they emanate: and if they did not belong to a series of unexampled inconsistencies, might excite the greater wonder, as proceeding from a government which fomented the very war in which it has been so long engaged, on a charge against the disorganizing and insurrectional policy of its adversary.

To render the justice of war on our part the more conspicuous, the reluctance to commence it was followed by the earliest and strongest manifestations of a disposition to arrest its progress. The sword was scarcely out of the scabbard, before the enemy was apprized of the reasonable terms on which it would be re-sheathed. Still more precise advances were repeated and have been received in a spirit forbidding every reliance, not placed on the military resources of this nation.

These resources are amply sufficient to bring the war to an honorable issue.—Our nation is, in number more than half that of the British Isles It is composed of a brave, a free, a virtuous and an intelligent people. Our country abounds in the necessaries, the arts and the comforts of life. A general prosperity is visible in the public countenance. The means employed by the British nation to undermine it, having recoiled on themselves; having given to our national faculities a more rapid developement; & driving or diverting the precious metals from British circulation & British vaults have poured them into those of the United States. It is a propitious consideration, that an unavoidable war should have found this seasonable facility for the contributions required to support it. When the public voice called for war, all knew and still know that without them it could not be carried on, through the period which it might last; and the patriotism, the good sense, and the manly spirit of our fellow citizens, are pledges for the cheerfulness with which they will bear each his share of the common burden. To render the war short, and its success sure, animated and systematic exertions alone are necessary; and the success of our arms now may long preserve our country from the necessity of another resort to them. Already have the gallant exploits of our naval heroes proved to the world our inherent capacity to maintain our rights on one element. If the reputation of our arms have been thrown under clouds on the other, presaging flashes of heroic enterprize assure us that nothing is wanting to correspondent triumphs there also, but the discipline and habits which are in daily progress.

NEW-YORK, *March* 1.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port the ship Fingal, in 43 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed the 13th of January.

By this arrival the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of London papers to the 11th of January, and Lloyd's lists to the 6th, inclusive.

In these papers it is stated that the

Emperor Napoleon was in Paris, and that the remnant of his army, excepting a few of the general officers, had been compelled to surrender to the Russians in the neighbourhood of Wilna.

Our papers also state, that 19 sail of the line, several large frigates, and five bomb vessels are instantly to proceed to the coast of America, to join the enemy's squadron now on our coast.

The Fingal has brought despatches for government, and nearly 4000 letters.

A London paper of January 10, contains the following important declaration of his royal highness the prince regent, relative to the American declaration of war.

Blockade of the Delaware and Chesapeake.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Foreign Office, Dec. 26, 1812.

His royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name, and on the behalf of his majesty, has been pleased to cause it to be signified by lord viscount Castlereagh, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the ministers of friendly powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of his royal highness, for the blockade of the ports and harbours of the bay of the Chesapeake, and the river Delaware, in the United States of America: and that from this time all the measures authorised by the law of nations will be adopted and executed, with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Jan. 11.—A report has reached this country from the opposite coast that the remains of the French army had surrendered upon capitulation to the Russian generals Wittgenstein and Tchitchagoff. They had been so completely hemmed in on all sides, by their active and vigilant enemy, that they had no alternative left. Their supplies were totally exhausted, and their officers of all ranks had, for several days prior to their surrender, deserted from them by dozens at a time. It is added, however, that the officers who remained in charge of the troops, had the address to procure better terms for themselves than those which were granted to the corps of Davoust and Ney.

The Prussian general Yorcke, with 20,000 men, had gone over to the Russians.

From the Albany Gazette, Feb. 25.

We are indebted to the politeness of General Dearborn, to whom we tender our thanks, for the following extract of a letter, conveying the distressing intelligence of the capture of Ogdensburg, by the British, on the 22d inst.

Copy of a letter from Colonel Macomb, commanding at Sacket's Harbour, to Gen. Dearborn.

"I have this moment received an express from Capt. Forsyth, informing me of the enemy's having succeeded in driving him out of Ogdensburg, yesterday morning at nine o'clock. It was not done without a severe contest in which the enemy suffered very considerably.—The enemy attacked in two columns of about 600 men each, at about 8 o'clock in the morning. The captain reports 20 men killed and wounded, among the latter lieut. Baird; and from the coolness with which his riflemen fired, that the enemy must have lost three times that number. The captain retreated with all his force to Black Lake, about nine miles this side Ogdensburg."

N. B. The enemy had more than double the number under captain Forsyth. There were no stores of any consequence at Ogdensburg.

From the New-York Gazette, March 5.

IMPORTANT.

Capt. Terry, at a late hour last night, arrived from the ship Mary, in 42 days from London. He favored the editors of the New-York Gazette with papers to the 17th of January, including London Gazette, containing a detailed account of the operations of the Russian army.—A summary follows.

The Prussian fortresses had been declared in a state of siege.

LONDON, Sunday, *Jan.* 17.

Despatches from Lord Cathcart—Destruction of the French Grand Army—Forty thousand more prisoners made on the Beresina and at Wilna, with immense magazines at the latter place.

Despatches from lord Cathcart—four Gottenburg mails—and another set of Paris papers, besides mails and despatches from Cadiz, Lisbon, and Brazil, reached town yesterday.

Lord Cathcart's despatches are dated St. Petersburgh the 22d Dec. and inclose very long details of Gen. Kutusoff of the 14th, written from the theatre of the operations. They state that in the passage of the Beresina the Russians took about 21,000 prisoners. In the pursuit from the Beresina to Wilna 7,000 more fell into their hands, including baggage, &c. among which is a great part of Bonaparte's personal effects, and important state papers.

The French reached Wilna on the 10th Dec. where the Russians who arrived about the same time, took 1400 prisoners, and obtained possession of the magazines.

These detachments make the number of prisoners taken since the last account upwards of 43,000, reducing the 70,000 to about 30,000. Of this latter not more than 20,000 were believed to be effective on the 14th ult. Little doubt therefore can be entertained of the entire annihilation of the French Grand Army, especially, as Wittgenstein reports that the Bavarian division had been surrounded by Adjutant Gen. Kutusoff's corps, and cut off from Wilna.

It is in fact supposed that only a few officers have escaped. Besides the prisoners the French have, since the last accounts, lost 200 pieces of cannon, all their magazines, stores, &c. Several general officers had been taken, among whom was Lefebre, who violated his parole, and ranaway from Cheltenham.

The Austrians might have effected a most favourable diversion in favor of the French by marching on to Wilna, but Gen. Sachen hung upon their flank so closely as to deter them from attempting such a movement, even had they been so inclined.

Gen. Kutusoff has issued a proclamation to the Poles, offering clemency, and states that it was his Imperial Majesty's intention that a new organization of Poland should take place. For this purpose the Emperor left Petersburgh for Wilna on the 9th.

The total return of prisoners, &c. in the Russian War Office, up to the 3d Dec. was 146,000, among whom were 1400 Officers, including 45 Generals, and from 700 to 1000 pieces of cannon. The surrender of the Prussian army under D'York, which took place on the 30th Dec. is not, of course, included in the above statement. The killed and wounded could not have amounted to less than 200,000 more—making a total of between 3 and 400,000 men—sacrificed to the ambition of one individual.

The following letter from Albany, is to the editor of the Statesman.

Albany, Feb. 28.

Yesterday afternoon we had various flying reports relating to the burning of Sacket's Harbor, and the destruction of our little Naval force at that place. It was said that the reports were received by an express from that place to General Dearborn, he was waited upon to know whether he had received any such information—his answer was in the negative. Something of moment must have transpired from that quarter, as the Gen. has given orders this morning (*Sunday*) for the dragoons and light artillery to leave the cantonment at *Greenbush* to-morrow morning, and proceed to the Harbor. General himself, and suit went from here about 12 o'clock this day—and rumour says they were bound to that place—Considerable bustle occured her today Commodore Chauncey, Captain Perry, and Mr. Fry, Purser, in the navy, with several officers, have just left this for Sacket's Harbor, and it is understood that his excellency, the Governor, has ordered captain Humphrey's troop of cavalry to the same place or to Ogdensburgh—Serious apprehensions are entertained here for the fate of Sacket's Harbor. Upon the whole, it is acknowledged on all sides, that the frontiers of this important state is in a miserable and unprotected situation, and what the consequence will be, time can only determine.

The foregoing is substantially correct, with this addition, that general Dearborn sent an Officer to the different printers, with a particular request, they would say nothing in their next papers of the occurrance of to day, whatever they might do in their publications the latter end of the week.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 6.

It is not yet in our power to confirm the cheering report of Capt. Porter, of the frigate Essex, having captured the British frigate Castor. This information was received here last night, from Chester, where the way bill was endorsed.—What gives it the strongest air of probability is the declaration of the stage-driver, who affirms that while at Chester he heard a letter read, from Capt. Porter to his lady, giving an account of the capture—that there were upwards of 50 persons present, who gave three cheers on the letter being read—further, a gentleman who came by water, informs that the Essex frigate, and a large ship were seen coming into the bay.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *March* 19, 1813.

Letters have been received in town from the Head Quarters of the North Western Army, as late as the 6th inst.—Nothing of importance had occurred—The expedition sent to destroy the Queen Charlotte, laying in the ice near Malden, had failed in accomplishing the object intended—when the troops had approached within a short distance of the place, the ice was found broken up so that they could not proceed. The fort and stockade were compleated, and the men had comfortable quarters. It was not presumed, that the army would leave the Rapids for some time.

A bill has passed both Houses of our Legislature, granting permission to the people to establish *Twenty-three Banks*, provided they will pay one per cent. on the capital to the state. It only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law.

In order that our readers may have a view of "the whole ground," we publish in this day's paper the British Manifesto against America—to their good sense it is submitted without comment.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

From the National Intelligencer, March 9th.

It is understood that the Emperor of Russia has offered to the U. States and G. Britain, his mediation, with a view to promote peace between them, and that a Communication to this effect has just been made to our Government by *Mr. Daschoff*. This proposition is believed to have originated in motives no less honorable to his Imperial Majesty, than friendly to both the parties. It is to be presumed, that our Government, steadily adhering to its principles, will not hesitate to accede to a measure, which, having peace solely and simply for its object may be beneficial, and cannot be injurious, to the U. States.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, by the President and Senate, Major Generals of the Army of the U. States, viz.

JAMES WILKINSON,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
WILLIAM R. DAVIE,
WADE HAMPTON,
AARON OGDEN,
MORGAN LEWIS.

DEATH OF MR BARLOW.

In his journey to meet the Emperor, he travelled *about eighteen hundred miles and was out of his Carriage but one night on his journey!!* This excessive exertion, in an inhospitable climate, produced a disorder which terminated his life in Polond.

The following bill has passed both houses of the legislature of this state, and will no doubt receive the sanction of the governor.

An Act for the relief of disabled, aged and poor revolutionary officers and soldiers.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the secretary of the commonwealth, auditor general and state treasurer, or any two of them, be, and they are hereby constituted and appointed into a board of enquiry, to ascertain the actual service of such officers and soldiers as shall apply for the benefit of this act, either by themselves or their lawful attorney; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said board, that any applicant has served in the Pennsylvania line during the revolutionary war, or until he was regularly discharged, and from age, bodily infirmity or other causes, is unable to earn a living, or that is not possessed of property sufficient to maintain him, and has not heretofore been placed on the pension list of this state, nor shall at the time of making such application as aforesaid, receive from the United States an annuity, in their opinion sufficiently comfortable, it shall be their duty, and they are hereby authorised and required to place his name on the pension book, opened by them in their offices respectively, allowing each applicant so as aforesaid entitled to an annuity, if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, at their discretion, a sum not exceeding the half pay of such non-commissioned officer or soldier; and if a commissioned or staff officer, a sum not exceeding the one-fourth of such commissioned or staff officer's pay, according to the rank held by him at the time of his leaving the service, to continue during life, payable half yearly, and also an additional sum, equal to one year's annuity, to be paid at the time of making the decree.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That each officer and soldier placed on the pension books under the provisions of the act entitled "An act constituting a tribunal to relieve the distresses of the disabled or infirm and poor revolutionary officers and soldiers, who served in the Pennsylvania line," passed March thirty-first one thousand eight hundred and twelve, shall be entitled to receive a sum of money equal to one year's annuity, immediately after the passing of this act, over and above the annuity he is to receive by virtue of the decree of the board appointed under the act aforesaid.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if it shall appear to the board aforesaid to be necessary, they shall recommend to the Orphan's Court of the county within which any such officer or soldier shall reside, whose duty it shall be to appoint some suitable person to be his guardian, removable at any time by said board; and it shall be the duty of such guardian to draw the annuity from the treasury and apply the same in procuring diet and clothing for such officer or soldier; and render an account of said expenditure to said board annually, on oath or affirmation, who are hereby authorised and required to settle and adjust the same without fees, to the said board or to the officers thereof.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the act entitled "An act constituting a tribunal to relieve the distresses of the disabled or infirm and poor revolutionary officers and soldiers who served in the Pennsylvania line," passed March thirty-first one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

FRANKLINTON, (*Ohio,*) *March* 5.

About two hundred and fifty of the drafted militia, under Col. Stevenson, left here last week for U. Sandusky. Several more drafted men are yet here and will march soon.

General Tupper and Major Nye, passed through this place last week, on their way home, *to return no more.*

Capt. Garrard's troop arrived here last week, and started soon afterwards for Sandusky—but have since been ordered to Lebanon where the whole of Major Ball's squadron, will remain for some time.

Our last accounts from General Harrison, are to the 24th ult. at which time he was still at the Rapids—well fortified.

The Fort at that place has been called *Fort Meigs.*

Nothing of importance had lately transpired. The army was decreasing very fast. *Chronicle.*

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD,
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

TO RENT,

THE STORE adjoining Mr. GRAHAM's Tavern, at the corner of Wood and Water Streets. It has been occupied by Mr. George Sutton, for some years, and is well known to be an excellent stand for business. Possession can be had the first of April. For terms apply to Mr. GRAHAM, Innkeeper.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an Apprentice to the Taylor trade, named THOMAS ROSS, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high: took with him a variety of clothing. A handsome reward will be given to whoever will deliver said Apprentice to the subscriber.

ISAAC ROBERTS.

March 16, 1813.

DESERTION.

DESERTED from Captain J. Wallace's company, on the 20th December last, OWEN MERIDITH, aged 28 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion; and JACOB HESS, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion. Whoever takes up said deserters and delivers them to any Officer of the United States Army, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward, or Five Dollars for either.

JOEL FERREE, *Lieut. Col 1st Regt. 2d. D. P. M.*

Miami Rapids, Feb. 26, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Negro Girl,

who has upwards of 12 years to serve.—Is accustomed to house work. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 9, 1813.

The Full Bred Horse

YOUNG EMPEROR,

WILL stand to cover Mares this Season, from the first of April to the first of July, at the stable of the subscriber, in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a quarter of a mile from Mr. John Means's Tavern, at Turtle creek, at the rate of Five Dollars the Season—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap—and Ten Dollars for ensuring a Colt. Payment for the Season will be taken in Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats at Market price, if delivered by the second week in October next; after that time, nothing but Cash will be taken. For the Single Leap, the cash must be paid at the time; and for Ensuring, when the Mare is known to be with Colt; and if the Mare is parted with, the person who owned her must pay the ensurance.

YOUNG EMPEROR,

Is a beautiful brown, 5 years old this spring, 16 hands and an half high, strong and active made, and is well adapted for either saddle or draft. His sire was the imported horse Emperor, owned by Mr. Peter Brugh, and allowed to be an excellent foal getter; his dam was a colt of the imported horse Paymaster; and Young Emperor was raised by Colonel Brown, of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

A further account of his pedigree, is deemed useless, as his figure, size, and movements will recommend him to good judges.

JOHN IRWIN.

March 8, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 5th day of April next, the following property, viz:

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and marked in the general plan of said Borough, No. 370, with the appurtenances, subject to a yearly ground rent of fifty dollars, payable to Benjamin Herr, his heirs and assigns, the property of Joshua Barnard, at the suit of Henry Buyers.

Also, all the right, title, and interest in and to a two story frame house, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, containing on Wood street 18 feet, and extending back 60 feet, adjoining John Semple, now in the occupancy of John Hodge, subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty-six dollars, the property of Andrew Galloway, at the suits of Thomas Humphreys and Joseph Liddle.

Also, a certain tract of land or piece of ground, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—by land of John Dunbar, on the north, by land of Powell, on the east, by land of John M'Cullough, on the south, and by land of Geo. Wallace, Esq. containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house, a stone barn and still house, and about thirty acres of land cleared. Taken in execution as the property of John Frichman, at the suit of Benjamin Applegate, assignee of John Perry.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, March 8, 1813.

FOR SALE.

ONE undivided third part of FOUNTAIN FURNACE and 3000 acres of Wood Land, with Ore Banks of the first quality, situate in Legonier valley, Westmoreland county; and one undivided half part of ST. JOHN'S FURNACE, and between 2 and 3000 acres of Wood Land, with Ore Banks convenient to the Furnace, situate on Indian creek, Fayette county, (Pa.) It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of the premises, as any person wishing to purchase will of course view them, and the terms of sale will be made known by the undersigned living in Connellsville, Fayette county.

JAMES RODGERS.

March 4, 1813.

HORSE BILLS,
HAND BILLS, BLANKS,
CARDS,

And Printing in general, executed in an elegant stile, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently, it is in every sense of the word *domestic;* it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore, (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—*In the city of Baltimore, Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street; Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street; Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets; Messrs. Warner & Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay & Market streets; Messrs. G. & P. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street; A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street; Messrs. John & Thomas Vance, stationers, No. 178, Market street: At Fell's Point, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. City of Washington, Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street; John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets; Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 293, Market street; Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets; Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street.—At New-York, Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden-lane; Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street: Messrs. G. & R. Wait's, Nos. 38 and 64, Maiden-lane. York Town Dr. John Fisher, druggist. Annapolis. Messrs. Childs and Shaw. Georgetown, Dr. John Ott, druggist. Alexandria, Dr. R. Little, druggists. Lancaster, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. Harrisburgh, Dr. John C. Weistling, druggist. Easton, Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. Petersburgh, (Va.) Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. Hagerstown, Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. Frederick-town, Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. Winchester, Messrs. John & Abraham Miller, druggists. Hanover, Messrs. Frederick & William Sauerman, druggists. Carlisle, Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. Rock-Ville, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING SAID OIL.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for two weeks previous to the external application, then apply the oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases.—Some of the oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take 10 drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaint take 5 drops five or six times a day in a tablespoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 5 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the oil 3 or 4 times a day.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

☞ Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

The subscriber being appointed Agent of the *Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company*, for the Borough of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, in place of John B. N Smith, Esq. resigned, *Gives Notice*, that he is prepared to insure against loss or damage by Fire, Ware-Houses, Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings, and on Goods, Merchandize and Furniture contained in such buildings, on very moderate terms.

Persons desirous of having their property insured, are requested to make application to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE POE, Jun.

February 22, 1813.

J. P. & J. W SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

DR ROGERS'S *Vegetable Pulmonic* DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds*. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

GEORGE ROGERS.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same,) that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent cough, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote toall pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas and John Cromwell Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*
for the Bridgeport Glass Company
August 6th, 1812.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,
Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812. tf

PITTSBURGH SILVER PLATE

MANUFACTORY,

Third between Market and Wood streets near the Hay Scales.

HAZLETON, COLBY & CO.

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the

SILVER PLATING BUSINESS

in this place, where they manufacture and intend to keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Saddlery, Coach and Harness Mounting, &c.

They also intend to manufacture and keep for sale Tinn'd Stirrups and Bridle Bitts.

From a perfect knowledge of their profession, and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from any parts of the U. States thankfully received and punctually attended to by Messrs. *Sutton & M'Nickle*, at their wholesale ware house, on the bank of the Monongahela, between Market and Wood streets, who are duly commissioned for the execution of all orders for any articles in the above line.

***One or two apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1813. 3m

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of JOHN NIBLOW, on the premises; or WM. WILKINS, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Sketches Historical and Descriptive of Louisiana—by Major Amos Stoddard.

Traits of Nature—by Miss Burney, 2 novel.

Calamities of Authors, including some Inquiries respecting their Moral and Literary Characters—by I. D'Israeli.

History of the Countess of C——, who was confined in a dungeon under ground, by her unrelenting husband, whom she saw but *once* during her imprisonment of *nine* years, in which course of time she frequently suffered the severity of extreme *hunger, thirst* and *cold*. But happily, a few days before the tyrant's death, he discovered the secret of her subterraneous abode to a friend; from which she was soon after released by her *parents*—from the French of Madame de Genlis.

Chesterfield, Traverstie, or School for Modern Manners; embellished with six caricatures, engraved from original drawings—by Rowlandson.

February 12, 1813.

ORIGINAL PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from headache, pains in the back, lassitude etc.—If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Airquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddinesr, etc. which has troubled me for some time.

I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS,

Baltimore, July 13. 1810.

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms, I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's worm destroying lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnston
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.
Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye water.
Lee's Tooth ache drops.
Lee's Damask lip salve.
Lee's Corn plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth powder.

The above celebrated medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and SUTTON AND M'NICKLE, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the out side wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

☞ At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted

April 28, 1812. tf

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENGELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.